





## INTIMATION

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
LIMITED,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841,

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS

## BRANDY

Per case Per  
of 12 bottles

A-SUPERIOR PALE, Red Capsule ... ..	\$20	\$1.65
B-SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC, Red Capsule... ..	23	2.00
WATSON'S*** COGNAC, Gold Capsule ... ..	23	2.00
WATSON'S*** COGNAC, Gold Capsule ... ..	30	2.60
C-SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule ... ..	29	2.50
D-VERY FINE PALE OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold and White Capsule ... ..	35	3.00
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAM- PAGNE LIQUEUR ... ..	40	3.50
E-FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY, Gold and White Capsule ... ..	41	3.50

MARIE BRIZARD &amp; ROGER'S.

Per  
Dox. Bottle.

FINE PALE COGNAC ... ..	\$20.80	\$1.80
S. O. F. V. O. ... ..	\$4.80	5.40
VERY FINE LIQUEUR COGNAC, 60 Years Old ... ..	100.00	8.50

Note.—For Hongkong the above Prices will  
be increased by the amount of duty payable  
—\$7.50 Per Dozen.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
LIMITED,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[25]

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERTS ROAD  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 6TH, 1910.

In spite of the fact that Japanese moral  
training has been held up for the admiration  
of Western nations, in Japan itself there  
would appear to be misgivings as to the  
real, practical value of the ethical teaching  
imparted in the schools. These misgivings  
are no doubt partly due to the corruption  
which recent revelations have shown to pre-  
vail in commercial and other circles. When  
members of the Diet—picked men, who are  
supposed to represent the flower of the in-  
tellect of the country—are sentenced to im-  
prisonment for accepting bribes, there is  
plainly something wrong in the state of  
affairs. Nor does this corruption prevail  
only in high places; every newspaper from  
Japan contains news of some fresh scandal.  
Now it is a clerk who has appropriated the  
money of his firm; now a municipal corpora-  
tion which has misused the public funds  
entrusted to it. Now the directors of a great  
company are shown to have made use of  
their position to enrich themselves at the  
expense of the shareholders; now a humble  
postman is caught extracting money from  
the letters which he has to deliver. In all coun-  
tries there are, of course, men who yield to  
temptation when it is put in their way, but  
when a degree of corruption is revealed  
which seriously hampers the progress and  
prosperity of a country, it is plainly  
necessary to open an inquiry as to  
whether there is not some special cause for

such a state of affairs. The question of the  
moral training in the schools has thus  
become a matter of some importance, and  
conferences have been held among the  
educational authorities for the purpose of  
ascertaining whether this moral training can  
be improved. Unfortunately it does not  
seem to have occurred to the authorities that  
it may not be the method of moral training  
which is at fault, but the moral code of  
Japan itself—that is, that the Japanese  
code of ethics, however suitable for feudal  
times, may now be outworn. To under-  
stand the principles which guide a Japanese  
it is necessary to consider the position in  
feudal times. Under the feudal régime  
every person owed allegiance to a feudal  
lord, whom he was bound to protect and  
obey. The highest virtue was implicit  
obedience to the feudal lord, who had power  
of life and death. The lord's quarrel was  
the retainer's quarrel; whether his lord was  
right or wrong, just or unjust, it was the  
duty of the retainer to fight for him. Thus  
a complete dependence of will was established.  
There was, however, one way of escape for  
the retainer—a way by which he could  
preserve his honour and family name. That  
way was suicide. Any offence against  
the feudal lord could be saved by this  
method. No crime against others was of  
too violent a nature to be unpardonable if  
the perpetrator committed suicide. Assas-  
sination was thus no crime if followed by  
the suicide of the assassin; it became,  
indeed, a virtue, and the assassin was held  
up to reverence. The man who dared to  
rebel against his feudal lord, however  
righteous his cause, however just his com-  
plaint, knew that his rebellion meant death.  
Even the presentation of a petition was a  
crime, and although the petition might be  
granted, the petitioner had to pay the  
penalty for his boldness. From one point  
of view this merely meant that the offender  
visited on himself the punishment for his  
crime. But from the point of view of the  
Japanese moral code it meant more than  
this. The criminal punished by the law  
remained a criminal; the criminal who  
punished himself was raised to the rank of  
a hero, whose memory was to be revered.  
The criminal who committed suicide saved  
the honour and name of his family, which  
otherwise might be blotted out of existence.  
To be executed was infamous; to be allowed  
to commit suicide was the highest honour  
possible. It is not surprising that although  
the feudal régime has passed away it should  
have left its traces on the thoughts  
and feelings of the people. Even to-  
day, in spite of some feeble opposi-  
tion, the memories of political assas-  
sins are revered and ceremonies are held  
in their honour. The assassination of Ii  
Kamon-no-kami in Tokyo in a blinding  
snowstorm fifty years ago was perhaps as  
cold-blooded a murder as has ever been  
perpetrated. Yet to-day the memory of the  
assassin is held in reverence. The attempt  
on Count Okuma's life, in which Count  
Okuma was severely injured, far from being  
treated as a crime is to-day regarded as an  
inspiring incident. Even Count Okuma  
himself sees nothing grotesque in sending a  
congratulatory message to a meeting called  
to do honour to the memory of the would-  
be assassin. The doctrine of salvation by  
suicide, which is thus tacitly, if not actually,  
preached, has far-reaching consequences.  
From political offences it is easily extended  
to civil offences. When the director of a  
large corporation, having brought the  
affairs of his company to ruin and bank-  
rupted many innocent people, commits sui-  
cide, a cry is at once raised that his conduct  
is no longer open to criticism—that he has  
condoned for his faults by his brave act.  
The contention that the really brave course  
would have been to face the consequences,  
not to flee from them—to endeavour to  
make amends, not to avoid responsibility in  
the grave—is not appreciated. The actual  
consequences of such a doctrine are easy to  
see. The man who acts rightly for right-  
eousness sake needs no stimulus; but the  
man who acts rightly to retain the esteem  
of the world must have his will power  
weakened if he believes that in the end, no  
matter what he does, he can purchase that  
esteem by the sacrifice of his life. What  
seem to be required are clearer views as to  
the nature and results of crime, and the  
teaching of a wider patriotism, which will  
cover not only national but also civil life.

The health return for the week showed two  
cases of plague, both Chinese (fatal), and one  
case of enteric fever, British.  
The railway operations being practically com-  
pleted the reversion of Inspector S. Kelly to the  
Sanitary Department is now being considered.  
The valuation lists for the Colony for 1910-11  
will be open for inspection at the Treasury for  
twenty-one days, commencing to-day, 5th June.  
The Phoenix Club have removed to their new  
premises in King's Buildings, while the  
premises which they have vacated have been  
acquired by the Nippon Club.  
Early on Saturday morning a motor sloop  
belonging to Mr. Jack A. Tai caught fire while  
lying off the Douglas wharf. The vessel was  
completely destroyed.  
The following telegram, dated 4th June, has  
been received by the Colonial Secretary from  
H.B.M.'s Consul at Chetoo:—"Quarantine is  
imposed on arrivals from Amoy and Swatow."  
Mr. H. W. Kirby, of the International Bank-  
ing Corporation, is being transferred on promo-  
tion to the Singapore branch of the bank. He  
will leave for his new field of labour shortly.  
Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy  
on Saturday one Chinese charged another with  
stealing a sum of \$300. After hearing the  
evidence his Worship decided that there was no  
case, and dismissed the defendant.  
H.E. the Officer Administering the Govern-  
ment has been pleased to recognise, provisionally  
and pending the receipt of His Majesty's  
exequatur, Mr. Adso Maria de Lourdes Soares  
as Consul for Bolivia in Hongkong.  
Among the orders of the day for to-morrow's  
meeting of the Sanitary Board is a minute by  
the Head of the Department relative to the  
sites in the Colonial Cemetery for use of  
naval and military commissioned officers and  
the civil servants.  
The s.s. *Panama Maru*, newly built at the  
Nagasaki Dock Yard for Osaka Shosen Kaisha's  
Trans-Pacific service, left Yokohama on the  
4th inst. on her maiden trip, and she is expected  
to arrive here on the 21st June, after calling at  
Kobe, Moji and Manila.  
The annual prize distribution at the Kowloon  
British School took place on Saturday morning.  
Mr. E. A. Irving, the Director of Education,  
presiding. An excellent musical programme  
was gone through, and then the prizes were  
presented. Lady May, who was among the  
guests, was presented with a handsome bouquet.  
The Japanese training cruisers *Asa* and *Soga*,  
under the command of Rear-Admiral Ijichi,  
which are expected to arrive here on the 7th  
inst., have 180 cadets on board. The visitors  
will be entertained here by their resident  
countrymen, the Hongkong Jockey Club having  
kindly placed the racetrack at their disposal.  
An ex-exercise officer was proceeded against by  
Chief Exercise Officer Hogarth before Mr. E.  
R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Saturday on a  
charge of selling \$20 worth of prepared opium  
without a permit. The charge was proved, and  
the accused was ordered to pay a fine of \$500,  
the alternative being three months' imprison-  
ment.  
H.E. the Officer Administering the Govern-  
ment has been pleased to appoint D. W. Trueman  
to discharge the duties of Superintendent of  
Imports and Exports under the Raw Opium  
Ordinance No. 23 of 1903, the Sugar Convention  
Ordinance No. 14 of 1904, and the Liquors  
Ordinance No. 27 of 1909, until further notice,  
with effect from 1st June.  
Regulation was made by the Officer Adminis-  
tering the Government-in-Council under Sec-  
tion 20 sub-section 1 of the Liquor Licences  
Ordinance, 1898 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1898),  
on 2nd of June, to the effect that "No liquor  
shall be sold or having been sold shall be drunk  
upon any licensed premises except between the  
hours of 6 a.m. and 12 midnight."

H.E. the Officer Administering the Govern-  
ment has given his assent, in the name and  
on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following  
Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:  
Ordinance No. 9 of 1910.—An Ordinance to  
amend the Pharmacy Ordinance, 1908.  
Ordinance No. 10 of 1910.—An Ordinance to  
amend the Malicious Damage Ordinance, 1865.  
Ordinance No. 11 of 1910.—An Ordinance to  
amend the Opium Ordinance, 1909.  
Returns of the average amounts of bank notes  
in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hong-  
kong during the month ended 31st May, 1910,  
as certified by the managers of the respective  
banks:

BANKS.	AVERAGE IN CIRCULATION.	SPECIE IN RESERVE.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, 3,995,375	4,000,000	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 11,104,525	12,000,000	
National Bank of China, Limited	34,721	NIL
Total	15,134,621	16,000,000

According to a statement in the *Peking Daily  
News*, "the South Manchurian Railway Com-  
pany will build a chain of warehouses along the  
line of railroad, with a view to attracting  
business. One of the facilities extended to  
shippers is that goods may be stored in these  
warehouses simply on receiving the consent of  
the station-master, who will issue a certificate  
to that effect, while the consignor can also  
mortgage his goods up to a certain amount to  
the railway and still be free to ship them to any  
point. The fee for warehousing is said to be  
remarkably small. It is at the same time  
realized that the backing of good banks is  
essential to the permanent success of such a  
scheme."

His Majesty the King has not been advised to  
exercise his power of disallowance with respect  
to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No.  
40 of 1900, entitled—An Ordinance to amend  
the Law relating to Trade Marks. Ordinance  
No. 1 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to amend  
the Pension Ordinance, 1862. Ordinance No.  
2 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to further  
amend the Liquors Ordinance, 1909. Ordinance  
No. 3 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to regu-  
late the Law as to Oaths. Ordinance No. 4 of  
1910, entitled—An Ordinance to amend the  
Official Signatures Fees Ordinance, 1888.

SHAMSEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.  
At a meeting held on the 30th May there  
were present: Messrs. H. F. Dent (Chairman),  
L. N. Gilman, A. V. Hogg, Hon. Treasurer,  
W. W. G. Ross, W. Vogler, Dr. Davidson and  
the Secretary. The minutes of the last meet-  
ing were read and confirmed.

Police.—A letter was read from Mr. J. N.  
Inwood accepting the post of Assistant Superin-  
tendant from 1st July on three months' probation,  
and it was decided to pay his passage money  
and freight on effects from Wuchow.

Sanitary Inspection.—Dr. Davidson's report  
was laid before the meeting, and after discussion  
the Secretary was directed to write to those  
concerned.

Canal Waterworks Coy.—After a general  
discussion as to the various points of the scheme,  
the Chairman proposed, and Mr. Hogg seconded,  
that the Company be written to informing them  
that as the Council was now constituted they  
would like to open up negotiations with the  
Company again and see if they had anything  
new to suggest.

The Secretary was instructed to send a  
circular round to ratepayers asking them if  
they were in favour of having the water brought  
on the Concession with or without a foreign  
engineer in charge.

Lot No. 52 B.A.T. Coy., Ltd.—Permission was  
granted to Mr. C. B. Thomas, on behalf of Lam  
Woo, to erect a match shed 140ft. by 20ft. in the  
Central Avenue in front of lot in accordance  
with a letter which the Secretary was directed  
to write to him.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL  
COUNCIL.  
Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at  
the Board Room on the 17th May, 1910:—

Present:—Messrs. W. Kruse (Chairman), J.  
S. Fenwick, C. Lee, J. Mancini, L. I. Thomas,  
K. Tandurabara, and C. Berkeley Mitchell  
(Secretary).

1. The minutes of the last meeting are read  
and confirmed.

2. A despatch is read from H.B.M.'s Consul  
announcing the death of His Britannic Majesty  
King Edward the Seventh.

3. A despatch is read from the American  
Consul informing the Council that he has turned  
over the Consulate to Mr. Charles F. Brissel.

4. The question of quarrying on the Island  
is discussed, and a petition is read from Chinese  
residents within the Settlement protesting  
against such quarrying. Before taking any  
definite action in the matter, the Council decides  
to obtain from the Consular Body their opinion  
as to whether the Council has the power under  
existing regulations to stop quarrying.

5. A letter is read from the Rev. G. M.  
Wales, Chairman of the 1903 Land Commission,  
reporting the completion of the valuation of  
certain properties in the island, and the Secretary  
is directed to convey to Mr. Wales and his col-  
leagues the Council's thanks for their courtesy  
in undertaking the work.

6. A communication from Mr. B. G. Toun,  
H.B.M.'s Consul, concerning a case of cruelty  
to a bird is read, and the Capt. Supt. reports  
that the perpetrator was arrested, convicted in  
the Mixed Court, and sentenced to sixty blows.

7. The Capt. Supt. reports that the following  
cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court  
since the last meeting:—Summons, Dpt. 2;  
constructing a wharf without the permission of  
the Council and the Harbour Master, 1; blas-  
pheming contrary to Municipal Orders, 2; Assault,  
2; throwing rubbish into public drains, 5;  
breach of agreement, 1; non-payment of assess-  
ment, 6; non-payment of quarry licence fees  
1; breach of Municipal Regulations (disobeying  
the bye-laws), 1. Summary Arrests.—On suspicion of  
being concerned in causing the death of a woman,  
1; breach of Opium Regulations, 7; cruelty to a bird, 1; theft, 4; committing a  
nuisance, 2; leaving his employ without giving  
due notice, 1; using threats, 2.

FATAL LAMP ACCIDENT IN  
YOKOHAMA.  
TERRIBLE DEATH OF FOREIGN LADY.  
A terrible accident is reported from Yoko-  
hama. As the result of a lamp being overturned  
in her residence on the bluff on the evening of  
May 23rd, Miss Irvine was enveloped in flames.  
In spite of the brave efforts of the lady's brother,  
Mr. E. H. Irvine, to extinguish the flames, she  
was unable to do so.

The lady ran out of the house into the road,  
where two foreigners who were passing rushed to  
her assistance and extinguished the flames. Medi-  
cal assistance was at once summoned, but  
Miss Irvine, who was terribly burned, died early  
next morning.

Mr. Irvine, who also sustained very severe  
burns, was removed to the hospital.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Arctica* left  
Singapore for this port on the 3rd inst. at 2.30  
p.m., with the outward English Mail, and is  
due here on the 8th inst. at about 6 p.m.

The T.K.K. str. *Musashi Maru*, sailed from  
Moji to this port on the 3rd inst. at 9 a.m., and  
is due to arrive here on or about 8th inst.

The C. & M. str. *Rubi* left Manila on the  
4th inst., and is due here to-day at 4 p.m.

The O.S.K. str. *Seattle Maru* left Tacoma  
for this port via Japan and Manila on the 28th  
inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about  
the 5th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Göthen*, which left here on the  
3rd inst. at 5 a.m., arrived at Gains on the  
4th inst. at 7 a.m.

The I.G.M. str. *York*, which left here on the  
4th inst. at 7 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on the  
4th inst. at 7 a.m.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message  
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."

KAISER RESTORED TO  
HEALTH.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The Kaiser has recommended sign-  
ing public documents.

## THE TURK.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The following is the result of the  
Oaks, run at Epsom to-day:—

Rosedrop ... ..	1
Evolution ... ..	2
Perimelle ... ..	3

FIGHTING IN FRENCH  
SENEGAL.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The French Governor of Upper  
Senegal reports that Arab brigands  
attacked a detachment of cavalry, and  
desperate fighting ensued.

One hundred Arabs were killed and  
40 wounded, while the French lost 9  
killed and 19 wounded.

## PRUSSIA'S CIVIL LIST.

LONDON, June 3rd.

Owing to the all-round increase in  
the cost of commodities, the Prussian  
Government are preparing a Bill pro-  
viding for the raising of the Kaiser's  
Civil List as King of Prussia to  
approximately one million sterling.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT  
CHELSEA.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The death is reported of Viscount  
Chelsea, the youthful heir of Earl  
Cadogan. This is the fourth death that  
has occurred in the Cadogan family  
within two years.

## CHINESE PRINCE AS AVIATOR.

LONDON, June 3rd.

Prince Tsai Tao while in Berlin  
made an ascent in a military airship.

## NEW FORM OF LOYAL TOAST.

LONDON, June 4th.

The King's Private Secretary  
announces that the second loyal toast  
at public functions should be, "The  
Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Duke  
of Cornwall, and other members of  
the Royal Family."

## TURKEY'S DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, June 4th.

It is reported from Constantinople  
that the American scheme recently  
approved by the Council of State  
to construct railways in Asia Minor,  
with mining rights in an area of  
80,000 kilometres, has been referred  
to the Ministry for Mines as the result  
of the German protest. This is re-  
garded as a serious setback.

## BRITISH AERIAL PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 4th.

The British army airship "Beta"  
accomplished the voyage from Farn-  
borough (the Hampshire village 33  
miles south-west of London) to London  
in a stiff breeze and circled St. Paul's  
at 2.15 a.m. It descended success-  
fully at Farnborough at 3.30 a.m.

## CRETAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, June 4th.

The King of Greece recently visited  
Paris, where he had a private inter-  
view with President Fallières.  
Two of his Ministers also paid a  
private visit to Rome.

Evidently their mission concerned  
Crete. This question is becoming  
a burning, almost a dangerous, one  
among the Greeks. The Cretans  
are determined not to abandon their  
present ties and Turkey is equally  
determined on maintaining her  
position.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## PRAYING FOR RAIN.

[THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—May I be permitted to say a few words  
in reply to "Logio's" illogical letter which ap-  
peared in your columns of June 3rd? I  
am surprised that anyone who talks of scientific  
datum and obvious facts should make such a  
mistake as to air his suggestive, atheistical, anti-  
Christian ideas before a community which owes  
its present standing in the eyes of the world to  
the influence of Christianity. "Logio" seems  
to know something of the origin of the universe;  
perhaps he can also tell us something of the  
origin of life? Perhaps he can define life?

I wonder if "Logio" could be stranded  
in a vast desert, hundreds of miles from the  
nearest habitation, without any means of subsis-  
tence, without even a drink, dying for a cup of  
water, would then consider the origin of the  
universe and the working of nature in general?  
Or would he lift up his voice in one last despair-  
ing cry—"God, God, water, give me water?"  
Or would he consider it waste of time?

I wonder what "Logio" would think of a pro-  
fessing Christian who denied the exhortations  
of the Book from which he obtained the basis of  
his belief?

I notice that rain is falling fast to-day. No  
doubt "Logio" will reply—"A coincidence,  
merely a coincidence." Possibly so, but very  
remarkable. Let "Logio" weigh well the  
fundamental teachings of Christianity, compare  
them with the scientific data and obvious facts  
with which, I presume, he is acquainted, and  
then decide whether or not it is absurd to pray  
for rain.—Yours faithfully,  
SENSE.

Hongkong, 3rd June 1910.

## "COLD PUNCH."

June 6th, 1910.

Mr. Punch is reported to have heard the Hon.  
Mr. Murray Stewart and Sir Henry May in  
deep converse on public affairs. As he  
recollects, the tenor of the conversation was as  
follows:—

Hon. Mr. M. S.—"D'you recollect those what  
d'you call it? I was aludin' to last time we  
met?"

Sir H. May—"Them cooie winter gardens  
on the what's the name?"

Hon. Mr. S.—"Ah!"

Sir H. May—"What about 'em?"

Hon. Mr. S.—"They'll 'ave to come down.  
Spill the 'ole bloomin' show, they do. Think  
someone arter get it in the neck, I don't think."

Sir Henry May—"Really?"

Hon. Mr. S.—"Yus, everyone's 'erkin'  
about 'em. Aven't you 'eard them?"

Sir H. May—"I did 'ear somebudy, but no  
details afore now; suppose we let someone build  
somebudy or other in front of 'em to 'em 'em."

Hon. Mr. M. S.—"Not arf! If we're goin'  
to 'ave anybudy in front, let's 'ave one of those  
thingybobs what they keep stuffed lizards and  
mammies in. No bloomin' 'erfices for me—build  
'em much too quick—besides it would spill our  
view from the Pub. Let the Authorities do it,  
I say. No building then for twenty years."

Sir H. May—"Yus, what you say is arf rite  
in a wye, but the Authorities aint got no spon-  
daleks; besides, I dunno what you're aggravin' at.  
Wouldn't somebudy or other built by somebudy  
or other 'elp to keep the sun off the Pub?"

Hon. Mr. M. S.—"Oo wants to keep the  
sun off? The Publik must 'ave their thirst,  
thats what the Pub's for."

[Sir H. May moves off muttering something  
about licences.]

F.S.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF  
ENGLISHMEN.

A correspondent in Winnipeg signing him-  
self "Englishman" has sent *The Times* two  
cuttings from the *Manitoba Free Press* of March  
28 and 29. The first is an advertisement for a  
stenographer and book-keeper, in which appears  
the sentence "No Englishman need apply." The  
second is a short leading article, which appeared  
on the following day, and which reads as follows:—

"The advertisement 'No Englishman Need  
Apply' is popularly supposed, in certain  
quarters, to be a standing feature in west-  
ern newspapers. In point of fact it  
appears so infrequently as to be a rarity.  
This is due mainly to the fact that there are  
very few advertisers who would think of putting  
their name to a silly, brutal announcement of  
this nature; and in any case there is probably  
not a newspaper in the West which would insert  
such an advertisement if tendered, except by  
oversight or misadventure. It is, therefore,  
regrettable that an advertisement of this highly  
objectionable character, which reached the office  
from a western point by the late night mail,  
should have found its way by inadvertence  
into yesterday's *Free Press*. The 'reflec-  
tion' was an 'active' people made' by  
advertisements of this character is wholly  
unwarranted. There are tens of thousands  
of capable, prosperous Englishmen in Western  
Canada who are a credit to the land from which  
they hail and are respected by their fellow-  
residents here; and this country will welcome  
all the immigration from England to reach  
Canada under the existing regulations which  
has set the true example of the class known  
to the West, who are responsible for any anti-  
English feeling that may exist. But it is cruel  
and cowardly to make the deficiencies of the  
incompetent—a trifling proportion of the  
whole English immigration—the occasion for  
insulting all our English settlers."



## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Who talks now of scarcity of water? Those who remained optimistic through the last dry days are justified. The Director of Public Works must have worn the glad smile on Thursday.

One effect of the rain was to bring the jelly fish into greater prominence, and bathers have had an exciting time dodging them.

Although Friday was a *dies non*, it was nevertheless the King's birthday, and nearly every European firm in the Colony observed the time-honoured custom of "shutting-up shop." But one institution, run by Government servants, was open as usual. I wonder why?

I was glad to see the Hon. Mr. Osborne ask the questions he did with regard to the extension of bathing facilities in Hongkong. Some two years ago I made a similar suggestion in this column, pointing out that the foreshore, east and west, could be cleared of the interfering rocks at very little cost, and excellent bathing grounds would be placed at the disposal of the large section who cannot find the time to go off with the usual launch parties. It is to be hoped now that the subject has been revived that it will not be overlooked again.

"The finest site in the Colony" continues to impress the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart as a subject of debate. His criticism of the Government was brilliant—but useless. I can say this with impunity, as I cannot claim to be one of the guidances.

Probably if the local Press had echoed Mr. Murray Stewart in chorus they might have received some expression of appreciation from the lion gentleman. They might then have been intelligently conducted journals. But they were so misguided as to disapprove of his course of action, and of course their conduct left much to be desired.

I have been shown a letter addressed to the editor of this journal from a German business man who asks for a copy of the paper to be sent to his private domicile, as "I will read your paper in peace." What a picture of the happy home this suggests. Quiet house in the suburbs of the capital, nice garden, pipe of tobacco, perhaps a glass of lager, and all the news of the Far East.

Hongkong must be a very doggy place, according to the report of the Captain Superintendent of Police, as many as 201,702 dogs being licensed last year, and if the number unlicensed be taken into account this must give an average of nearly one dog to every unit of our population.

The advance of aviation has been noteworthy of late. The first two to fly across the English Channel were Frenchmen, but their records have been surpassed by an Englishman, who not only made the double journey without alighting, but circled over a French village for ten minutes. Aerial triumphs are likely to be the order of the day for some time to come.

The following story is instructive as to life in the Philippines:—"Say, Pedro, before the American occupation you worked with the Spaniards as a 'boy' and got only six dollars a month and had to work very hard. Now, I give you twenty-five pesos a month and you do very little work; how's this?" "Oh! Master, the Spaniards were our 'Superiores.' You and I are equal. I am your little brown brother!"

The kowtow, which was the cause of more than one war, because China by insisting upon that prostration being performed by Europeans showed that she treated the "outer barbarians" as inferiors, is apparently losing its hold on the official mind. We learn that the Throne has been recommended to abolish the kowtow in Chinese etiquette except on State ceremonial, and while official opinion is divided as to whether the change should take place at once or gradually it is satisfactory to note that little opposition to the proposal itself is raised. The reform is perhaps simple, but it is typical of much. It shows the operation, slow but yet perceptible, of the tendency to depart from the traditions in which the Empire has wrapped itself and seceded itself from the world. The great Empire is beginning to feel young life stirring within, but as yet it is little things mostly which point to the change.

In this connection it is interesting to note that an edict has been issued sanctioning another significant departure from "old custom." In future all Manchu and Chinese civil and military officials are to speak of themselves uniformly as "Ministers" and not as "slaves" when memorialising the Throne. A precedent for this regulation is found in an old edict which laid down that the word "slave" meant "servant," which in its turn meant "minister," these being synonymous terms; and which ordered all Ministers to refer to themselves uniformly as "Ministers" when memorialising the Throne. A precedent for this regulation is found in an old edict which laid down that the word "slave" meant "servant," which in its turn meant "minister," these being synonymous terms; and which ordered all Ministers to refer to themselves uniformly as "Ministers" when memorialising the Throne.

The sign "S" is familiar to all of us, but not until the other day did I discover its derivation. In the old Spanish and Portuguese trading days in the Far East and the Spanish Indies the chief form of currency was the Piece of Eight famous in buccannery stories. This piece of money was signified for convenience by the figure 8 with two perpendicular lines drawn through it, and that is precisely the present form of the symbol. In course of time the dollar became the chief medium of exchange, but the old established sign never changed, and the dollar sign of to-day is simply the emblem for a golden Piece of Eight with the figure 8 drawn rather loosely, as doubtless it first was for convenience.

ROBERT RANDOM.

## SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, June 4th.

## IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. W. REES DAVIES (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

## CHINESE ADMINISTRATION ACTION.

His Honour the Chief Justice delivered his reserved decision in the record case commonly known as the Chinese administration action. The hearing of this trial lasted fifty-four days, a record in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and the sum involved is something like \$1,000,000. The plaintiff is Li Chok Hing, a gentleman residing at 92, Des Vaux Road West, and the defendant is Li Pui Choi, with several aliases. The plaintiff claims for an account of the monies belonging to the estate of Li Kin Choi, deceased, which had been used by the defendant in his business, and an account of the profits which had been made by the defendant from this money.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. Shide, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. A. Holbrow (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), represented the defendant.

The particulars of claim stated that plaintiff, who had been granted administration of the estate of one Li Kin Choi and attorney for Fong Li Shi, the daughter and next-of-kin of deceased, asked for an account of the monies which defendant had taken from the estate of the deceased Li Pui Choi and invested in various business concerns and of the profits which accrued. Defendant, however, denied that the deceased left any estate. As a matter of fact, he averred Li Pui Choi died insolvent and was indebted to the defendant to the extent of \$200,000 and to other creditors for nearly as much. Defendant out of his own monies paid the expenses of his funeral, besides making a monthly allowance to the family.

His Lordship, in a judgment which took nearly two hours to deliver, dealt at length with the facts in the case and quoted numerous authorities in support of the decision at which he had arrived. After dealing with the evidence and referring to the loose drafting of Chinese documents he stated that the hearing of the case had assumed abnormal length, and whilst the details were in many cases complex and the conflict of evidence, to use a mild expression, very marked, there was unfortunately much time taken up in discussion as to the translation placed by the respective parties on numerous entries in documents, books of accounts and balance sheets, and he suggested that if it should again fall to the lot of a Judge here to try a case of over 50 days' duration, that it would be extremely desirable, he might add, necessary, that as far as possible all translations to be used at the trial should be agreed-upon prior to the hearing of the action, or, failing agreement, the direction of the Court should be taken in regard to them. Commenting on the portion of the case which resulted in judgment for the defendant, his Lordship stated that it disclosed facts which cast serious and he believed in one instance well-founded suspicions against the bona fides of the defendant, and he thought it was a case in which the Court should exercise special discretion as to costs.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for an account on the *Man Sing Tong* issue, with the general costs of the action except in so far as they had been increased by the *Wing Sing Tong* issue; and judgment for the defendant on the *Wing Sing Tong* issue, defendant to bear all his own costs.

Mr. Potter asked that judgment be entered for his client.

Mr. Shide applied for a stay of execution, pending appeal.

His Lordship granted this on the usual terms.

## TIBETAN REMINISCENCES.

Sir Francis Younghusband gave some interesting reminiscences of his Mission to Lhasa during a discussion on a paper by Mr. J. Claude White on "The Arts and Crafts of Tibet," at the Society of Arts House in John Street, Adelphi, on the 21st April. He was fortunate enough, he said, to have Mr. White as a colleague on that Mission, and probably he would say that the proudest result of his life's work lay in the taking of Bhutan within his sphere of influence. The Government of India authorised them to enter into communication with the Bhutanese, and as a result the Tongpa Penlop came into their camp. He was not present when he arrived, but when he did see him he realised that Mr. White must have established a thoroughly friendly footing with him, because he was wearing Mr. White's hat. That might appear a small matter, but he realised its political significance, because the hat among those people was looked upon as a sign of authority and nationality. Moreover, the Tongpa Penlop's own hat was a remarkably magnificent one, and as he had given it up for Mr. White's wide-brimmed hat he thought there must be something in it. The Tongpa Penlop, when told of the difficulty they had in getting into communication with the Tibetans, became so interested in the matter that he said he would accompany them to Lhasa, and he was very useful in acting as a "go-between," and in making suggestions for bridging over little difficulties. But for him, he could say with confidence, they would not have got such a satisfactory settlement at Lhasa. At the conclusion of the Mission the Government of India invested him with the K. C. I. E. and Mr. White was sent into Bhutan to invest him with the Order. The Tongpa Penlop was now Sir Ugyen Wang-Chuk, Maharajah of Bhutan, and as a result of Mr. White's visit to the country we now had it within our sphere of influence, very greatly to the benefit both of ourselves and the Bhutanese.

How to be beautiful—Keep your Complexion. Mrs. E. C. Chantama, Lat. Chantama and Special Skin Tonic and Skin Cream will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

## SCOTIA AND ANTARCTICA.

An important and extremely interesting lecture was given by Dr. W. S. Bruce at a crowded meeting of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society at Edinburgh last month, in which the famous Scotch explorer outlined very fully into the plans of his forthcoming Antarctic expedition. It is not generally recognised how much work has been done by Scotchmen in Polar research, so that Dr. Bruce's summary of the work done by his fellow countrymen, beginning with Captain Weddell (from whom the Weddell Sea is named), in 1823 down to the "Challenger" expedition will serve a useful purpose. To quote from an admirable account of the lecture in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*: "Weddell succeeded in attaining a higher latitude than his predecessor Cook to the south of the South Atlantic, and no one since his day in that longitude had attained a higher latitude. He was particularly fortunate in having here an open sea practically free of pack ice which had not been experienced by subsequent explorers, among whom were James Ross, Biscoe, Moore and Ross, as well as the Scotch Antarctic explorer Sir James Clark Ross of the 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' who during the years 1839-1843 did an amount of solid work that had been unequalled by any subsequent expedition. Ross, in spite of certain erroneous results, due to imperfect apparatus, was the first to establish a base of operations in the Antarctic region. Along with Sir James Clark Ross was another, who, though an Englishman, was at least a Scotch graduate, namely, Sir Joseph Hooker, a graduate of the Glasgow University. Sir Joseph Hooker's work was of a world-wide reputation, and it was interesting to note that this veteran of ninety-three years of age is to-day the only survivor of Sir James Clark Ross's expedition in 1839. Hooker still takes a very lively interest in all the recent Polar expeditions which have taken place during the last eighteen years. The 'Challenger' was also closely associated with Scotland, witness the names of Sir Wyville Thomson, Sir John Murray, and Mr. J. Y. Buchanan."

Incidentally Dr. Bruce took occasion to deprecate any idea of a "Polar steppes," and declared that he did not intend to enter into competition with any other expedition in a race to the Pole. In short, so far as he is concerned, there is to be nothing in the nature of a Polar race. The cost is estimated to be about £50,000.

"It is intended that the Expedition shall leave Scotland in May, 1911, reaching Buenos Ayres about June 20th. Calling en route at the Sandwich Islands, the Expedition will stop for a few days, where winter quarters will be established. Here ten or twelve members will be landed and a house erected, the ship proceeding to Melbourne for the winter."

"In the spring the ship will sail, not to Coats Land but direct to McMurdo Strait, Victoria Land, in order to send a sledge party southward with supplies for another party, consisting of three members, which under my leadership will be crossing over the Antarctic continent by way of the South Polar Coast to Coats Land. The remainder of the party landed at Coats Land will remain there for the purpose of taking meteorological observations and exploring the coast east and west of the winter quarters. The meeting of the trans-continental party and the relief party will likely be in the vicinity of the Beardmore Glacier. The combined parties will then return to the ship and sail for New Zealand. The Scotch Expedition will not make any special investigation of the region of McMurdo Strait, because the expedition of the *Discovery* in April, 1909, Captain R. F. Scott, R.N., explored this region as his special sphere of work."

"From New Zealand the ship will proceed across the Pacific Ocean to Magellan Straits or the Falklands, and carry on such oceanographical research as is possible in as high a southern latitude as the winter season will permit. In the spring the expedition will proceed southward in the *Weddell Sea* to relieve the wintering party, which will now have spent two years there."

"UNDER WHICH KING?" The vexed question of the ownership of the South Orkney Islands, which has recently cropped up, is remotely connected with Dr. Bruce's last Antarctic Expedition. When he called in the "Scotia," in 1903, at Laurie Island, one of the South Orkneys, he established a meteorological station there, which owing to lack of funds, he had to hand over to the Argentine Government, who in January, 1904, took formal possession of the station. Up to January, 1906, Laurie Island, with others of the group, had been under the control of the Man's Land, but in this month they were formally annexed to the British Empire by proclamation of the Governor of the Falkland Islands. It is strange to find that, apparently, not only the general public, but the Argentine Press, were for nearly a year unaware of this annexation by the British Crown, and only learnt it through the *Journal of the Italian Geographical Society*, which happened to contain a reprint of the *Geographical Magazine*. The Argentine naturally indignantly that their work on the meteorological station should have been ignored so cavalierly, after carrying on for several years a work not only of great scientific value, but of benefit to the whole world. It is difficult to understand the motive for annexing these barren and glacier-covered islands, which can never be effectively occupied, as they are hemmed in by pack ice from seven to nine months each year.

## THEFTS FROM THE DEAD.

A stoker at a crematorium in Kanagawa named Miyakichi Kinzo, aged 66, was arrested on the 16th inst. on the charge of having stolen kimonos and other goods from the coffin deposited at the crematorium to be burnt. The stoker was disclosed from the fact that a son of a man named Kishiyama, of Kanagawa, died and was cremated on the 20th ultimo, when a sword was put in the coffin, as the boy was very fond of playing with swords. On the day following the cremation, reports the *Japan Herald*, the same sword was found at a second-hand dealer's shop in Kanagawa. The police authorities heard of the matter, and after investigation arrested the stoker. According to his confession, he had been thirteen years at the crematorium, where he was employed as a stoker. He was a very simple natured man, and would ignore some word near the coffin, but fancied the flames so as to prevent ignition of the coffin. As soon as the fire commenced to smoulder, he would take the sword and hide it in his pocket, and then he would cover the coffin with water, so that the flames would not spread, and after stealing all apparel and other articles in it, he would return to his work.

The articles stolen were reported or sold to second-hand dealers. It is pointed out that the number of coffins from which the man had abstracted articles amount to 9,000.

## NEW METHOD OF CRICKET SCORING.

Despite the very wide divergence of opinion that exists, the M.C.C. have decided to adopt the new method of scoring for the county cricket championship which Lancashire have been advocating, and the new method came into force with this season. Hitherto, in reckoning the results of the campaign, drawn matches and those lost have been deducted from the number of wins, but draws and lost games are to be ignored and only wins are to count. As has been pointed out, grave injustice may be done to counties under the new scheme, and the experience of the present season may convince the powers that be that very often much merit attaches to a drawn game and that it is unsafe to disregard it when calculating the position of the counties at the end of the tournament. At the moment the supporters of the new scheme claim that the M.C.C. in adopting it has done an immense service to the cause of County Cricket. It may be, as they urge, that some of the counties have been doing much for the draw and too little for the win, and one result of that has been a falling off of interest in the doings of those counties. Kent, Hampshire and Somerset have been striking exceptions to prove the rule, but, for instance, while every cricketer must take a warm interest in Sussex, it has been impossible of late years to take any interest in a county which draws so many of its matches and wins so few, or to approve of the comparatively high position it holds in the championship table which its somewhat negative achievements have secured. The same thing may be said of several of the other counties. If only the new rules will act as an incentive for them to go all out for a win, then the game must gain in its attraction for the public and the financial position of the counties should be strengthened in consequence. Admitting that there is much to be said in favour of Lancashire's proposal, there is much to be said against it, and perhaps the wisest thing to be done in the circumstances is to give it a trial, for we should be wiser after the event. Anyhow the new rules should smarten up the game in more counties than one and bring them nearer to the stirring spirit which has made the cricket of the Kent eleven not only the best but the pleasantest to watch in the whole country.

## A PLETHORIC MONEY MARKET.

Since February last, notes the *Tiji Shimpoo*, the Government has carried out the redemption of £100 million of cash in the money market. It is further contemplated to bring a portion of the proceeds of the foreign loan recently raised in Paris to Japan and apply it towards the third conversion of domestic loans. The exact amount of cash redemption is not known, but it would not be far from the mark to put it at £60 to £70 million. In addition to this, the refunding of Exchange bills to the amount of 30 millions falls due for the present month. Altogether, something like £200 million of money is to be unloaded on the market in the course of a few months. The money market has been suffering from a plethora of funds for some time past, and there is no manner of doubt that a further reinforcement of a large amount of surplus cash at this juncture will accentuate the difficulties of the situation. What seems inexplicable is that a large part of this surplus money forms the proceeds of a loan raised abroad. In the existing circumstances, not only is the supply of more money quite unnecessary, but it is even harmful. For this reason the wisdom of the government in having recourse to foreign loans at such a time is open to grave doubt.

As a matter of fact, continues the *Tokyo Journal*, the market is literally loaded with more money than it can possibly digest. This state of affairs will result in forcing up the price of commodities and encouraging an increase of imports without having brought any counterbalancing benefit. Another result of a superabundance of money will be the encouragement of an industrial mania and the promotion of wild-cat schemes which will plunge economic circles into a perilous confusion. As a means of relieving the situation it might be suggested that a railway loan be issued with a view to absorbing the idle funds on the market on one hand and to accelerating the development of the railways on the other. This, however, is not possible for the present, since not only the Government declared its intention of refraining from issuing any new loans in the near future, but the success of a 4 per cent. loan is not at all certain. Because of the initial mistake committed by the Government in its financial policy, the Government as well as the people are obliged to look on with folded arms while things take their own course.

## THE ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

None can gainsay the fact that the annexation of Korea will place Japan in a position to adopt the policy of establishing the Residency-General. He must have had in view the ultimate annexation that is bound to take place. It was no doubt with him only a question of time. If by a legal process Korea is not annexed to Japan from sheer necessity, such will take place ultimately because it is evident that the Japanese will predominate in the Government of the Residency-General. The Residency-General has given rise to all sorts of rumours, and it is probable that his resignation may finally take place. While Japan's main policy regarding Korea may not change in any way because of the successor to Viscount Sone, the general tendency is that in Korea a military power will dominate so that annexation may be questioned and realized sooner than is expected. If two men by the government of the country an organ which is controlled by the people it must be recognized that Japan is doing her full duty in this respect in Korea, continues the writer.

As the most influential London paper states, since Japan undertook to govern Korea the people are much better treated and enjoy various advantages which were not dreamed of by the people when they were under the Korean régime. What annexation takes place it will be a step in advance for the interests of the Korean people. These benefits need not be now brought in the path of civilisation and form a part of the rising country in the extreme Orient. No joy could be greater for these Koreans than that they have been taken up right in the path of the civilized march. It hardly requires any endorsement on our side that none would raise any objection to such an advantageous step, but there should be some who, owing to the want of proper information, should be led to commit errors we write these few words by way of showing the foreign public that the time of the annexation of Korea will arrive sooner or later. Although the resignation of Viscount Sone is still a rumour, we know not when it may take effect and become an actuality.

## KING GEORGE V.

## PERSONAL OPINIONS AT THE KING.

Australian says the *Sydney Morning Herald*, found in George V. not the distant, ceremonious punctiliousness which they almost expected in a royal, but a quiet modest gentleman, who rather disliked public occasions, and was never seen at his best when circumstances made it necessary to stand upon ceremony. The difference between the Duke of York when passing through the towns, and the Duke as he appeared at his ease in those quiet informal private gatherings which he obviously enjoyed better than any other part of his trip, was a matter which especially struck those whose privilege it was to accompany him.

## A NEW SPORT.

Whilst in New South Wales the present King snatched a short interval from the serious business of the tour for a shooting expedition to Berrumbill station, near Condonbilly. The country was not looking at all well at the time, the season being very dry and the game scarce. This did not prevent the Prince from enjoying himself if the following story is true:—It is said that during the stay at Berrumbill it was arranged that the Prince should go out to shoot at a camp some distance out on the run. When the morning arrived the mounted troopers and the rest of the retinue that attended the Prince on his travels, turned out in full force, prepared to proceed at proper intervals before him, or behind him, or beside him, and escort him to the ground.

However, the Prince did not look as if he relished the prospect of a procession through the bush that day. "I don't think we need all these with us, do we?" he is reported to have remarked. "I think we would rather go by ourselves—just myself and Lord Hopetoun."

His host of course assented. "I'll just send a guide with you to show you where the place is," he said. He picked out for a guide a particularly trustworthy station hand named Bill—a good rider and a man who could be trusted to follow out instructions precisely. Bill was given a good horse and sent off with minute instructions. "You don't want to get mixed up with them," said his instructor. "They may want to be alone—they've got things to talk about. Now, you know, you just keep about 200 yards ahead of them, and if they stop you'll keep an eye on them, and you can stop, too. You'll be able to fix it up all right, I know."

So they started. They got a little way, when Lord Hopetoun wanted to catch Bill to ask him some question about the lie of the country, so he and the prince spurred up their horses to overtake him. Bill saw it at once, and he quickened, too, they drew their spurs in disorder, and the watchful Bill immediately quickened still further, preserving his 200 yards distance as strictly as a battleship. When they started to gallop Bill galloped, too.

At last they appeared to grasp the situation. They came back without a bird or even a rabbit. Instead of shooting they had spent a very lively half-day chasing Bill. He arrived back at the homestead exactly 200 yards ahead.

## THE "BARON."

Several other incidents are told of this holiday in the bush. A gentleman belonging to that district was driving into Condonbilly, when he saw a very important-looking well-dressed individual walking along the road. Knowing that the Duke's party was at Berrumbill, he thought this must be some personage of position—a baron, at least. On catching him up he asked him if he would like a lift, and picking him up into the trap drove him on his way. The stranger appeared very pleased, and his host was exceedingly polite—never addressing him as anything less than "sir," interspersed with an occasional "my lord."

At the end of the journey the stranger thanked him, and his entertainer went to the trouble to find out whom this distinguished gentleman might be. It was one of the royal servants.

"WHICH IS THE DUKE?" The Duke himself was, of course, the centre of interest for the country people. On one occasion the present King of England was standing with a group of his suite, when a local headcase came up to Lord Hopetoun across the road.

"I say, mister," he said, "which is the bloomin' duke?"

Lord Hopetoun pointed to the King in the group opposite. "D'you see that fellow there?" he said. "That's the bloomin' duke!"

WHILE THE DUKE WAS IN GIFFPAND. Whilst the Duke was in Giffpand he went to Sale, Giffpand, on a shooting party, to the station of Mr. Pearson, M.L.A. On the way from the station the Duke met the King. Billy of Giffpand came down wearing the copper plate which was his full insignia, on his breast, and the remnants of his robe around him. They came down on to the road, and, as the Duke came by, gave the present King of England an imitation corroboree, and slung boomerangs, and cooed for him. The Duke threw King Billy a tribute, which he has treasured ever since.

THE KING AND THE CAMERA. At this semi-shooting party, a photographer, in defiance of all the arrangements which were most strictly laid down beforehand, took his camera, and pursued the Duke into the firing line. The Duke, when he saw him, instead of being offended, went up to him smilingly. "I've been more photographed since I came to Australia," he said, "than I ever was before in my life."

He posed for a succession of photographs, which turned out splendidly, and are now in the State Parliament House in Victoria.

THE KING'S ADVISERS. During the Australian tour it was especially noticed how much the present King trusted to the advice of Lord Wenlock, and after him, to that of Sir George East, a short, sturdy, unaffected, common-sense, little Englishman, formerly a sailor, who was his greatest friend. Both of these gentlemen were without any sort of "side" or affectation, and they made a very excellent impression on everyone they met. It was the young Duke of Beaufort and one or two of the younger and more brilliant members of the suite to whom Australians found it a little harder to be on easy terms. But the chief and closest advisers of the King, the sort of companion whom he chose then, and presumably will choose still, were of the sort that appealed to Australians more direct than very many English visitors have done. Lord Wenlock, Sir George East, the present King, and, perhaps, more than any, the present Queen, herself, appealed to those Australians with whom they came into close personal contact, especially on unofficial occasions, as entirely natural, easy-mannered, pleasant and unaffected.

THE KING'S SPEECHES. The tenor of all the speeches made by George V. during his last visit to Australia, and, perhaps, more than any, the great speech made by him on his return to London, at the Guild Hall, made a considerable impression. They were carefully prepared, as will probably be his speeches during his reign, and were invariably worth listening to.

At the same time it is known that the King is not naturally a facile speaker. It is an art that he has acquired only after the taking of a great amount of pains. "Intellectually," writes one who obviously knew his subject, in a recent *American review*, "intellectually he is a typical Guelph. He has never quite found his platform legs. To do him justice he has no desire to do them; he would far rather be on the quaterdeck. Fifteen years at sea are not a good preparation for this kind of work. Very possibly the English public would prefer not to have it otherwise."

## A WOMAN IN CHINA.

In her interesting publication "China as I saw it," Mrs. A. S. Roe writes her impressions of the Empire. She confesses that, though she never acquired a taste for the flavour of squashed larders and mouse-traps, my interest in the people themselves has increased steadily. She even ventures on the awakening of China, not so many years ago supposed to be a moribund nation, to the case of Mother Hubbard's dog:—

They went out to buy him a coffin. And when they came back they found him laughing!

But it is not for its politics that one will read this book, but for its vivid and humorous pictures of things seen. The writer has a true woman's gift of keen observation and vivid narration, and if she is a globe-trotter, she has that under-rated person's advantage in bringing the most alien to my world the world can show. She also took her twisting seriously, and even learned a certain amount of Chinese, enough to sign her name in the vernacular, and to give us a free translation of the mysterious sentence, "Chi chi chi chi, chi chi chi, chi chi chi chi." It may be conceded that she learned under difficulties:—

Our first teacher was old and decrepit, and availed in a blue gown with sleeves so long that his hands were invisible. His method of teaching reminded one of a gramophone. At the beginning of a certain Chinese primer there is a list of useful words commencing with "O, N, T," and ending with "Bing-Ding." Our little man hobbled to his seat, bowed and started declaiming in a loud, sonorous voice the list of words from "O, N, T," to "Bing-Ding," and having got to the end, began a sin at the beginning. He never once stopped or allowed us to interrupt in any way whatever. We might repeat the words after him if we liked or remain silent. Our proceedings were of absolutely no consequence to him. Unconsciously we had wound up our mechanical toy, and must wait patiently until the machinery ran down. This did not happen, alas! until the end of an hour. We had engaged him for an hour, and seeing by the clock that time was up, he rose suddenly, bowed profoundly, and hobbled out of the room.

The knowledge of the language was useful, among other places, at the Temple of Ten Thousand Gods in Nankin. There the voyagers found a young Buddhist priest, "with an intellectual face," who inquired where the strangers had come from:—

"An unworthy kingdom is England," we answered.

"Ah, is that so? And the idols, too, come from England?" he said, in the tone of one who would pay a compliment.

If Birmingham conforms to the wishes of its priestly customers, it will transmit the images in sections:—

I was told an interesting fact the other day with reference to idols. When a new one is made it is sent to the temple for which it is intended, complete in every detail save one—it has no eyes! and until these are added it is a thing of naught. Just as soon, however, as the eyes have been put in, the living spirit of the being supposed to be represented by the idol enters into possession. Once in my life, and only once, have I seen an idol's soul, a metal made up of tiny models of a torso, organs—heart, kidneys, lungs, etc. These are all shaken up together with a living fly, and as the fly suffers martyrdom its life passes into the pendant and becomes an idol's soul!

China is, of course, ridden by hosts of demons; but, luckily, they always fly straight, and so can be outwitted by the ingenious. That is why the inner gates of a city are always at an abrupt angle to the outer ones. That was why the author, after paying a call, would find the family altar ablaze with candles and incense on the very outside—a measure of protection against any evil influence that might have been left behind. "Perhaps that is a way of the Chinese smile at the sight of a coffin, the mention of death—with intent to mislead the spirits."

The Chinese dietary is invariably trying to the stranger; and though Mrs. Roe was not squeamish—once, when she found rats running over her bed, she "pulled a shawl over her head and fell asleep again"—there were some dainties she dared not sample:—

At either end of the table a couple of rice basins were placed upside down, rather suspiciously, and when the last course of a very elaborate dinner was over, the basins were taken away at a given signal, and for one brief moment the table swarmed with tiny live crabs scuttling in every direction. It was only for a moment, however. With more speed than dignity, the chopsticks of the epicures arrested the hurried flight of the escaped prisoners, and, dishing the unhappy creatures into the inevitable sink, raised them in a state of let us hope quiescence—to their epicurean mouths.

## A DANGER IN RUBBER.

Says the *Straits Times*:—"A mere handful of men have control of the rubber business, and can influence the produce and the share markets almost as they please if they care to lay their heads together. It is a bad system, and a dangerous one, and it is deplorable that a man like Sir William Hood Treacher, who is an excellent public servant, drawing a quite substantial position, should stand at the very top of the list of offenders against good policy and good taste. It cannot be that the number of men fit for such positions is so small, nor can it be that promoters honestly think that a man after can give them much of his time or knowledge. He is paid simply for the use of his title, and the name of Treacher, with its splendid record, is held out as a bait for the ignorant and the unwary. When such a man takes a prominent part in launching a company after the manner of Sengat it is time to protest. There was a time when Sir William Hood Treacher helped the rubber industry by the interest he took in it, but of late he was merely being degraded a public reputation by displaying an excess of private greed. No man can serve twenty-five companies adequately and faithfully. If he can, directorship is a hollow farce."







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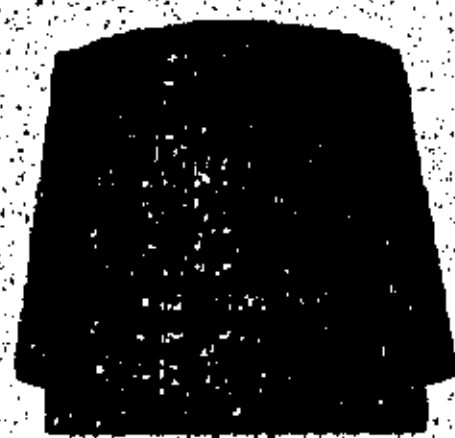
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## THE SOLAR ECLIPSE

### HOBART IN DARKNESS.

For once in a way Hobart was the most important place in the Southern Hemisphere on May 9th, being the nearest and in fact only place of any note from which the total eclipse of the sun might be visible. Between 3 and 4½ p.m. a few scores of people, mostly women, made their way to the higher positions of the Domain, overlooking West Hobart, and facing Knock Lofy, behind which towers Mount Wellington to the north. The atmosphere had a clearness that is often seen just before or soon after rain, and the clouds were clear in outline, while the river looked like glass. But over to the west behind Knock Lofy fringes of mist hung from the clouds, while the city itself was covered by a thin veil of pale smoke that was pressed back upon it by heavy damp air. Light rain was falling over the city, and on the western hills. By half past 4 the sun had disappeared downwards till the outline of the lesser hills of Knock Lofy in the foreground showed sharply against the wall of grey mist. There was just a touch of darkness in the grey that indicated the mountain behind, and it seemed that Mount Wellington would soon disappear, leaving only the grim-fringed hill that slopes up from West Hobart to break the sombre skyline. This frequently occurs on cloudy days. On such occasions a stranger would gain the impression that only the faintest outline of Knock Lofy, then suddenly, yet almost imperceptibly, the mist had risen. The dull grey of Mount Wellington became again visible, and only a strip of white fleecy clouds trailed over the valley. But heavy grey masses of rainclouds still hid the rocky top of the peak, and there seemed no possibility of its dispersing. Rain began to fall, and the fleecy white cloud above the valley was torn and ravelled like a tattered veil. But there was little or no wind in that altitude, and though the heaviest clouds were drifting slowly eastward, at the smoke of the city, along the wards the sea, the white strip between the hillsides scarcely moved; its form only changed with kaleidoscopic frequency.

By 4 o'clock the sky had begun to darken. A white cloud above Halley had mingled with the misty fringes of mist that hid the mountain top and more than half the mountain had disappeared, the eastern summit of the nearer hill having the horizon to itself. The outlines of the city buildings became indistinct. Beneath the film of milky smoke the clearest clouds over Halley, with their tints of steel green, grew dull and sombre. The green foliage of the gum trees on the Domain grew grey as the rain rustled among them. It was dusk. The lights twinkled out over the city, and then at a quarter past four the shadow smothered the town like a pall. The dusk had quickly succeeded to light; but the darkness that followed the dusk came sooner, even than the gloom that followed the sunset in the tropics. At five o'clock, and the street lights were most of them still unlit, and the street lights were most of them still unlit, and the street lights were most of them still unlit.

Yet the darkness was unlike that which accompanies true night. It was not the blackness that obscures a starless winter midnight. A man could not recognise his fellow at 20 feet distance. But one could see people moving, and the trunks of neighbouring trees. Knock Lofy loomed in formless bulk against the darkened western sky. Yet the light, such as it was, was different from the clear illumination of the stars or young moon. It was more like the light through clouds and crannies into a cellar or which filters through blinds and curtains into a darkened room. The gloom was uneasy, and it did not need a scientist to tell that it was no ordinary darkness that had fallen in sudden manner.

A group of schoolboys, who had ceased sky-larking when the phenomenon commenced, broke the silence with ribaldry of youth, feigning terror, and shouting out mock supplications and promises to be good, as the people began to move away, the rain drumming on their umbrellas as they left the shelter of the trees.

At 5.19 minutes past 4, four minutes after the darkness had come, when a change became perceptible. It was getting lighter. According to the scientific estimate, the totality of the eclipse ended at 17 minutes past 4. Yet the gloom had been gradually lessening for a minute or more before the fact was generally perceived. Then a weight seemed to be lifted. Tree trunks changed from formless giants of the night to pale and sickly pillars. A rayed, fleecy of white cloud trailed above the valley that separate Mount Wellington and Knock Lofy. The reflection of the street lamps on the wet pavements was no longer visible from a distance. It was daylight—the dull daylight of half past 4 o'clock on an autumn afternoon, and a rainy afternoon at that.

Those who had waited for the eclipse on the heights of the Domain had an uncomfortable way back to town in the cloudy day. But over at West Hobart and across the river to the Lindisfarne and Bellevue the atmosphere was still clear. In the city, though the eclipse was expected, the suddenness with which darkness fell took most people off their guard. Just before the obscurity reached its climax there was a rush for matches and tapers in the shops and offices; and it was quite dark before the light of the candles and tapers was seen. Bright lights sprang into being on the shipping in the harbour, and steamers bound for river ports hoisted their masthead lamps and fixed their red and green sidelights. It is as human to joke as it is to err, and the spirit of the jester was not confined to the school-boys in the Domain. For ten minutes "Good night," instead of "Good day," or "Good afternoon," was the frequent greeting between those who passed along in the semi-darkness of the street. An interesting fact in connection with the eclipse was that as dusk was falling the fowls went to roost wherever they were kept; while a few birds that had been twittering in the trees grew silent. In this case, however, dawn just before 4.20 was not cockcrow as far as the fowls were concerned. Possibly the roosters were too surprised to crow. From the scientific observer's point of view the eclipse was a failure. But it was none the less an interesting phenomenon.

### A LAKE OF SODA.

A survey has lately been made to connect Nairobi with Lake Magadi, some seventy miles south, in order to facilitate the working of the wonderful soda deposits. The engineer in charge of the survey gives some interesting details of the lake with its wonderful deposits, which should prove of great commercial value when the railway is completed. "Lake Magadi is picturesquely situated amid weird surroundings at the bottom of a valley three thousand feet deep. On one side are mountains six thousand feet above sea-level, and on another a range having an altitude of eight thousand feet. There is no sign of human life, but on and about the lake are immense numbers of flamingoes. From the surrounding mountains the lake (which is ten miles long by two to three

miles in breadth) looks like an ordinary sheet of water of somewhat reddish hue. On reaching the shores, however, we found the water was only a few inches deep, and covered a hard surface looking exactly like pink marble. This is an immense deposit of soda, which was bored and found to extend to a considerable depth, thus indicating an area of at least twenty square miles of solid soda."

### DEMOCRACY AND THE CRIMINAL.

When President Taft, speaking at Chicago some months ago, deplored the prevalence of crime in the United States and the complete breakdown of the administration of justice, he placed his finger on one of the most sinister blot on the escutcheon of triumphant democracy. Confirmation of the statements which President Taft made on that occasion comes from an American writer, Mr. H. C. Weil, who states that 10,000 persons are murdered in the United States every year, and not more than 2 per cent. of the murderers are punished. The remaining 98, says this writer, escape absolutely free! Surely there is not another civilized country on the face of the earth where human life is held so cheap. In the lesser crimes the proportion of offenders who escape is hardly less remarkable. Mr. H. C. Weil declares that 75 per cent. of the criminals in the "red-light" districts of New York are given their freedom by the grand jurymen, the implication being, of course, that the criminals are ready to repay their liberators by assisting them in their exploitation of the public. When President Taft spoke on this subject at Chicago he expressed his admiration of the prompt and efficacious methods by which justice is administered in Great Britain. It would appear that in this matter, which is the pivot of every genuine civilisation, democracy needs to look to its methods. No doubt the problem in the United States is complicated by the enormous influx of illiterate or poorly educated immigrants from South-eastern Europe. These people are accustomed in their own countries to the most ruthless methods of police repression, and in the United States they find opportunities for committing crimes which were impossible in their native lands. But unfortunately, the connection between the ward-politicians and the criminal classes in the great cities of the United States is too apparent to be overlooked. The administration of justice is poisoned at the fount. An experiment has been tried at Galveston, Texas, and in some other cities, of placing the civic government in the hands of commissioners, who are selected not for party reasons, but for their probity, and who are given a free hand for a term of years. They are virtually municipal dictators. The experiment has been so successful that a suggestion has been made that it should be tried in New York. Even as far as it has gone already it supplies a curious commentary upon one aspect of democratic government. A frank return to the methods of absolutism in a democratic country is a significant proof that the best friends of democracy are not blind to one of its chief weaknesses.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

### THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Armand Behio*, with the French Mail of the 31st ult., and mails from London of the 7th ultimo, left Saigon on the 3rd inst., at 1 a.m., and is expected to arrive here this morning, and will probably leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

### THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kyushu Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 26th ult., and is expected here to-day.

The I.G.M. str. *Coblenz* left Sydney on the 4th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 26th inst.

### THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Asia* left Yokohama on the 30th ult., and is due here to-morrow.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* left San Francisco on the 24th ultimo for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due at this port on the 24th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Tenyo Maru* left San Francisco on the 31st ultimo, for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due to arrive here on the 23rd inst.

### THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. *Yokohama* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst.

The Indo-China str. *Zingis* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 27th ult., and is due here about the 12th inst.

### THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The G.P.E. str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 23rd ultimo p.m., for Hongkong via usual ports of call.

### MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tango Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The H.A. Line str. *Silvia* left Hankow on the 31st ultimo a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

The O.S.K. str. *Tacoma Maru* from Tacoma left Manila for this port on the 5th inst., and is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The "Ben" Line str. *Benledi* from Antwerp and London left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for this port.

The N.Y.K. str. *Mishima Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here on the 8th inst.

The Mogul Line str. *Ghazee* from United Kingdom left Singapore on the 2nd inst., and is due here on the 9th instant morning.

The N.Y.K. str. *Asa Maru* (American Line) left Yokohama for this port via Kobe, Moji and Shanghai on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 12th inst.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

### STEAMERS.

ANOHIN, German str., 1,001, G. Kampel, 2nd June—Bangkok 26th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

ANRU, British str., 1,250, J. B. Harris, 20th May—Shanghai 26th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

BINHTRU, French str., 984, Chornians, 3rd June—Saigon 29th May, Rice and Flour—Chinese.

BOURDON, French str., 997, Ross Parot, 24th May—Saigon 20th May, General—Manila.

BRUTU MARU, Japanese str., 1,504, Y. Furuno, 29th May—Shanghai 26th May, General—Ozaka Shosen Kaisha.

CHENAN, British str., 1,350, Lloyd Jones, 22nd May—Shanghai 19th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHYO MARU, Japanese str., 7,250, William Woods Greene, 30th May—San Francisco 3rd March, General—T. K. K.

CRAGTAR, British str., 2,574, E. C. Edmonds, 30th May—Manila 26th May.

FAUSLKE, British str., 1,410, H. Malin, 28th May—Saigon 24th May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAKOI, French str., 639, J. Pannier, 31st May—Haiphong, Pakhoi and Kwang Chow Wan 27th May, General—A. E. Mart.

HIBSANG, British str., 1,536, A. G. Smith, 2nd June—Saigon 29th May, Rice and Paddy—Chinese.

HOSKING, British str., 1,506, J. M. Hay, 3rd June—Bangkok 27th May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HUE, French str., 742, Panier, 8th May—Haiphong 5th May, General—A. R. Mart.

KWANGTAN, Chinese str., 1,536, W. H. Lunt, 1st June—Shanghai 28th May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

LIGHTNING, British str., 2,122, A. E. Gentles, 31st May—Singapore 25th May, General—David Sassoon & Co.

LOYAL, German str., 1,237, R. Wagner, 1st June—Wakamatsu 25th May, Coal—Sander, Wistler & Co.

MANCHE, French str., 1,281, Gary, 27th May—Saigon 23rd May.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,660, G. S. Weigall, 2nd June—Sandakan 27th May, Timber—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NANGHANG, British str., 1,044, Cogan, 1st June—Tientsin 26th May, General and Salt—Butterfield & Swire.

OCEANO, British str., 2,345, F. W. Davies, 28th May—Manila 25th May, General—Doddwell & Co.

OMURO MARU, Japanese str., 1,770, S. Takagi, 30th May—Port Arthur 23rd May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PHUYAN, French str., 1,300, Varuni, 3rd June—Saigon 30th May, Rice—Bradley & Co.

PITSANULOK, German str., 1,967, Reimert, 1st June—Bangkok 24th May, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

RAIAH, German str., 1,272, H. C. Reher, 30th May—Bangkok 25th May, Rice and Wood—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

SALAHADIN, Dutch str., 1,237, T. Reedeker, 1st June—Batik Papan 24th May, General—Asiatic.

SARIE BANDJER, Chinese str., 667, J. Martin, 29th May—Singapore 22nd May, Wood and Iron—E. C. Wilds.

SHANG BEE, Chinese str., 5,349, W. T. Larkins, 3rd June—Singapore 28th May, General—Chinese.

SHIMOKITA MARU, Japanese str., 2,784, K. Mito, 1st June—Moji 26th May, Coal—Ozaka Shosen Kaisha.

SINGAN, British str., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 2nd June—Haiphong 29th May and Hollow 1st June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

SUMOW, German str., 1,857, E. Anders, 1st June—Hongkong 30th May, Coal—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

SUSANG, British str., 1,267, Picknell, 2nd June—Chingwan 23rd May, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SUNGKIAN, British str., 937, H. A. Harde, 2nd June—Holl 23rd May, Coal and Sapan Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

SUVERIO, British str., 4,011, Cowley, 4th May—Seattle and Manila, Flour—Doddwell & Co.

TATWAN, British str., 1,642, A. Jenkins, 28th May—Saigon 24th May, Rice—Chinese.

TEAN, British str., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge, 3rd June—Manila 31st May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TYRIN, Dutch str., 2,688, E. H. Kroes, 2nd June—Moji 27th May, Coal—Java-China-Japan Line.

WONGKOL, German str., 1,115, H. Hebesten, 2nd June—Bangkok 27th May, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.

YAWATA MARU, Japanese str., 2,703, K. B. Sakuma, 31st May—Moji 25th May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

SAILING VESSELS.

ARROW, British barge, 2,971, MoIvor, 20th May—Anjer 8th April, Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.

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## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

AMICO, German str., 822, H. Frandsen, 3rd June—Hollow 2nd June, General—Jensen & Co.

CHANGKOW, British str., 1234, Bus Lewis, 5th June—Swatow 1st June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHILDA, Norwegian str., 1102, H. Nielsen, 5th June—Bangkok 30th May, Rice—Angard, Thorsen & Co.

CHINKIANG, British str., 1229, Kay, 4th June—Saigon 31st May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., 1301, T. Sura-ga, 5th June—Swatow 4th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CRAGGALL, British str., 1246, Lew, 2nd June—Kantou 28th May, Coal—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GLENNYER, British str., 3026, R. Webster, 5th June—Singapore 30th May, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

HAIYU, British str., 1185, J. W. Evans, 5th June—East Port 4th June, General—Douglas, LaPraik & Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Cornelissen, 4th June—Haiphong and Hoihow 4th June, General—A. H. Marty.

HONGWAN I, British str., 2060, Hainsworth, 3rd June—Singapore 29th May, General—Oiler.

ILYRIA, German str., 2701, H. Feldmann, 5th June—Tientsin 31st May, General—Hainke.

ISOLIA, Italian str., 9784, G. Boldie, 5th June—Bombay, General—Cardew & Co.

KWANGSUN, British str., 1223, P. Cole, 4th June—Tientsin 29th May, Salt—Butterfield & Swire.

KWONGHANG, British str., 1428, Richard, 3rd June—Shanghai and Swatow 2nd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MACHOW, German str., 935, Scheidling, 4th June—Bangkok 28th May and Hoihow 3rd June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

MATHILDE, German str., 831, Chr. Uldorup, 4th June—Haiphong 1st June, Rice and General—Jensen & Co.

NANCANG, British str., 4th June—Canton.

PAKHOI, British str., 1225, Gibb, 5th June—Amoy 3rd June—Butterfield & Swire.

SOEHO MARU, Japanese str., 1809, Y. Yamamoto, 4th June—Swatow 3rd June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

WESTVALIA, German str., 2095, F. Borch, 5th June—Singapore 29th May, General—Hainke.

WINGHANG, British str., 1527, P. Martin, 4th June—Saigon 31st May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

CHIVVEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

EXPRESS OF JAPAN, Brit. str., for Vancouver.

HALOIS, Dutch str., for Palembang.

KWONGSUN, British str., for Canton.

MANHUTIA, American str., for Shanghai.

ZAFIRO, British str., for Manila.

5th June.

C. DIEDERICHSEN, German str., for Hoihow.

CHINKIANG, British str., for Shanghai.

DAIJI MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.

ELSTERN, British str., for Shanghai.

FOOSHING, British str., for Hongkong.

HONGWAN I, British str., for Amoy.

JOHANN, German str., for Swatow.

KUNING, British str., for Manila.

LOCKSTON, German str., for Swatow.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Chinkiang* reports: Fresh Southerly winds and fine weather.

The British str. *Halow* reports: Light winds S.E. to South cloudy and fine.

The British str. *Glennyer* reports: Moderate S.W. wind and sea, fine clear weather.

The British str. *Wingang* reports: Moderate Southerly winds and fine clear weather.

The British str. *Haikun* reports: Had mod. variable winds and cloudy clear weather.

The British str. *Changchow* reports: Fresh to moderate Southerly winds, fine clear weather throughout.

## STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

May 13th—Bygon, *Mishima Maru*, 17th—*Vila*, *Arabia*, 24th—*Benara*, *Cardigan*, *Glamorgan*, *Kaisan*, *Kinkaku*, *Palma*, *Pai-Jo*, *Poon*, *Rion*, *Somali*, *Soyu Maru*, *Wray*, *Castle*, 27th—*Alicious*, *Kaga Maru*, *Polyphemia*, *Tonkin*, *Verona*, 31st—*Brasilia*, *Glenesk*, *Goeben*, *Kong Si*, 3rd—*Ambrisa*, *Braemar*, *C. Ferd*, *Laetia*, *Devalon*, *Macdon*, *Salasia*, *Sardinia*, *Silecia*, *Soyu Maru*, *Tenue*, *Inverie*, *Jawa*.

June 3rd—*Ritona Maru*, *Liberia*, *Sikh*, *Tenkai*.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

## FOR VANCOUVER.

## THE Steamship

## "OCEANO."

FROM HONGKONG,

ON SATURDAY, THE 11th JUNE,

FOR VANCOUVER DIRECT.

To be followed by

SUVERIO ... 13th June.

KUMERIO ... 5th July.

AYMERIO ... 25th July.

SUVERIO ... 23rd Aug.

Bills of Lading issued to Victoria, Vancouver and Overland Points in Canada, the United States and to the West Indies.

For further information regarding rates of freight, etc., apply to

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1910. (687)

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE,"

Captain Tomlinson, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 31st May, 1910. (700)

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	SECT.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	H. W. A. Clarke, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	AGATE	Brit. str.	—	Owen Jones, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—	W. H. B. Hall, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	BRECONSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Tomlinson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 20th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Porzellan	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	About middle of June.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	ARCADIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hase	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	To-morrow.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 8th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 19th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	WESTPHALIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Lancelin	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 3rd July.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ILYRIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Lancelin	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	To-morrow.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA FOWNS OF CALL.	TOURANE	Front. str.	—	A. Christensen	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. S. Cowley	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CANTON	Jap. str.	—	L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Malchow	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th July, at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	B. Cobi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	P. E. FRIEDRICH	Am. str.	—	F. W. Davies	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 14th inst.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AFRICAN PRINCE	Am. str.	—	F. W. Davies	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 11th inst.
NEW YORK	OCEANO	Brit. str.	—	F. S. Cowley	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 18th inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	OCEANO	Brit. str.	—	F. S. Cowley	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 25th inst., at 6 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	SUVERIO	Brit. str.	—	F. S. Cowley	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 16th Aug., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Ishikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th July, at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Winkler	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	HONGKONG MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. Lane	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	L. Dawson	MELCHERS & Co.	On 13th inst., at D'light
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Sekine	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th July, at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Raeger	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 5 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	COLEMAN	Ger. str.	—	G. Hooker	MELCHERS & Co.	About 28th inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	TULATAP	Dut. str.	—	V. McCloyne-Liddell	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	KUENING	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Hooker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	V. McCloyne-Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	NIPPON	Dut. str.	—	F. Wheeler	MELCHERS & Co.	On 18th inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	KWONGSUN	Brit. str.	—	Guionnet	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	ARMAND BEHIC	Front. str.	—	A. Moeker	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, P.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Barcham	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., P.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	T. Suruga	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 8th inst., at 5:30 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	CHOSHUN MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Suruga	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 8 a.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	CHERAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	FOKUSANG	Brit. str.	—	C. Lindbergh	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	LYNAN	Brit. str.	—	Neumann	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst., at D'light
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	ROON	Ger. str.	—	A. G. Cabitt, R.N.R.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 15th inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	SOMALI	Brit. str.	—	A. G. Cabitt, R.N.R.	MELCHERS & Co.	About 15th inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. G. Cabitt, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	MOCKLENSBURG	Ger. str.	k.w.	A. Pander	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	TUJILWONG	Dut. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 1st July.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	ROBU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Y. Kaboraki	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at 10 a.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	SUNGKIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. A. Harde	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 10 a.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	NANGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Kenzie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	HAIRANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	SINGAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	Hedgins	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.	On 10th inst., at 10 a.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	YUNRANG	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	B. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	MAUBANG	Brit. str.	—	Weigall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—	F. Sembill	MELCHERS & Co.	End of June.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Gendles	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	KUTANG	Brit. str.	—	Drayley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Combes	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	TJIKINI	Dut. str.	—	H. Koops	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS	"PRINZ ETEL FREIDRICH"	Wed'ay, 15th
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON	Capt. E. MALCHOW	June, at No. on
ANTWERP & HAMBURG		
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"ROON"	About 15th June.
YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. REHM	
MANILA, YAP, SAMARAI, NEW-GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Saturday, 18th
GUINIA, MELBOURNE	Capt. D. LENZ	June, at D'light
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"CABLENZ"	About 28th June.
	Capt. H. RAEGENER	
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	End of June.
	Capt. F. SEMBELL	

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1910.

## THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

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## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA &amp; SEATTLE VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or About.
OCEANO	4,657	F. W. Davies	On 11th June.
SUVERIO	6,232	F. S. Cowley	On 18th June.
KUMERIO	6,232	J. Mathie	On 5th July.
AYMERIO	4,565	J. Boyd	On 25th July.
SUVERIO	6,232	F. S. Cowley	On 23rd August.

\* This Steamer will not call at Shanghai.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer Passengers.

## PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES &amp; CANADA.

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DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,  
GENERAL AGENTS,  
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Hongkong, 24th May, 1910.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA UEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.



FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIC"	On 6th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	Capt. Guionnet	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TOURANE"	On 7th June, 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	Capt. Lancelin	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TONKIN"	On 20th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	Capt. Charbonnet	
	"YARRA"	On 21st June, 1 P.M.
	Capt. Ristorcelli	

Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

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P. THOMAS, AGENT,  
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Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Sat., 25th June	"ALLEN LINE" Friday, 22nd July
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sat., 16th July	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 12th Aug.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 6th Aug.	"ALLEN LINE" Friday, 2nd Sept.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Tuesday, 16th Aug.	
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sat., 27th Aug.	"EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., 23rd Sept.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 17th Sept.	"ALLEN LINE" Friday, 14th Oct.

"Emperess" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 p.m. at 12 Noon.

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For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Fodder Street and Praya



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REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

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### POST OFFICE NOTICE

Mails from Europe via Siberia are expected here to-day per s.s. *Shanghai* and per  
s.s. *Tourane*.

The *Armand Belic*, with the French mail of the 6th May, left Saigon on Friday, the  
3rd inst. at 1 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.  
The *Arandia*, with the English mail of the 13th ultimo, left Singapore on Friday, the 3rd  
inst. at 2.30 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 8th inst. at 9  
a.m. The parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 4th of May  
and for despatch overland on the 11th of May.

TO	FROM	DATE
Hatam, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Tyikini	Monday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Hollow	Amoy	Monday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Monday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Amoy, Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sungliang	Monday, 6th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Japan	Monday, 6th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Chefoo and Newchwang	Nanchang	Monday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong	Seang Bo	Monday, 6th, 5.00 P.M.
Hampson	Malakka	Tuesday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Tomon and Quinhon	Helene	Tuesday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Kwongtung	Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TATICORIN  
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra  
Postage 10 cents)  
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in  
time for the first clearance will be  
included in this contract mail.

Tourane

Printed Matter, and Sam-  
ples ... 10.00 A.M.  
Registration ... 10.00 A.M.  
(Registration with late  
fee of 10 cents up to  
10.30 A.M.)  
Kowloon  
Registration  
B.O. ... 10.00 A.M.  
No late fee  
Letters ... 11.00 A.M.

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"IMPERIAL WHISKY"

(A MAGNIFICENT BRAND, SPECIALLY  
SELECTED FOR THE FAR EAST.)

WHISKY, PALL MALL

WHISKY, JOHNNIE WALKER'S

OLD HIGHLAND

WHISKY, DO. WHITE LABEL

WHISKY, O. P. &amp; CO.'S "SPECIAL

BLEND"

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

PORT WINE, DOUBT

SHERRY, LA TORRE

SHERRY, AMOROSO

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

**SIEMSEN & CO.,**

HONGKONG AGENTS.



## A TOBACCO YOU CAN ENJOY.

### Old English CURVE CUT TOBACCO

A SLICE TO A PIPEFUL.

This choice quality tobacco is packed by a special  
vacuum process, it therefore retains that delightful aroma  
and exquisite flavour natural to the finest tobacco leaf.

"IT DISAPPOINTS NO ONE."

Packed in tins containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. with a handsome curved  
case which fits the pocket, and is the most convenient way  
to carry a pipe tobacco sufficient for one day.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL TOBACCONISTS.

### SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 3RD, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASH.
<b>BANKS.</b>				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$945, sal. & b.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$75, buyers
Bank of Communications, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$10, buyers
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$10, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$2, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$5, sellers
<b>COMMERCE.</b>				
Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 130.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 62.
Laos-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 250.
<b>INDUSTRY.</b>				
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$19, sales
<b>DOCK &amp; WHARVES.</b>				
Hongkong & Wharves & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$58, buyers
Hongkong & Wharves Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$59, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$62	\$62	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 78.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 122.
<b>SEWERAGE &amp; CO., LIMITED.</b>	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$7 1/2, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$205.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$107 1/2.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$83.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$160, sellers
<b>INSURANCE.</b>				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$17 1/2.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$114, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$33.33	\$25	\$87 1/2.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$347, sal. & buy.
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 110, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$830, sal. & sal.
Kowloon Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$230.
<b>LAND &amp; BUILDING.</b>				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$102, sellers
Hampden's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$16	\$16	\$16.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$31, sal. & buy.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 110.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$40, sellers
<b>MINING.</b>				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	15,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$625.
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$7 1/2, sales
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$14, x.d.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$150, x.d., buy.
<b>REFINERIES.</b>				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$171, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$23, sellers
<b>ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED.</b>	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
<b>STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.</b>				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$8, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$73, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$29, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	70 sal. L'don
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	\$1	\$26.10.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$10.
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$14, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$25, buyers
<b>STORES AND DISPENSARIES.</b>				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, x.d. sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$6, x.d. buyers
Wessmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ord.	\$10	\$4	\$11, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$300.
<b>BUSINESS.</b>				
Singapore and Johore				\$20 (Str.)
Batavia				\$21 (Sta.)
Pagoh				\$48 (Sta.)
Alagars				7/1.
Ang'o Malaya				29/.
Cassidella fully paid				120/.
Highland and Lowland				130/.
Kanungo				10/6 prem.
Kuala Lumpur				180/.
Ledbury's				112/6
Linggis				62/6
Sapong				41/.
Shaford				70/.
Sungei Kapar				18/.
United Serdang				120/.
Bukit Kajang				50/.
Eastern and International				35/ prem.
London Ventures				7/6.
Sungai Parais				18/.
Merlemaus				7/6
Batu Tigar				96/5

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p.a. ann.	Par.
VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.				

### COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE  
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

On LONDON —	June 4th.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/2
On PARIS —	
Bank Bills, on demand	227
Credits, at 4 months' sight	230 1/2
On GERMANY —	
On demand	184
On NEW YORK —	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44 1/2
On BOMBAY —	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
On CALCUTTA —	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
On SHANGHAI —	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
On YOKOHAMA —	
On demand	68
On MANILA —	
On demand	68
On SINGAPORE —	
On demand	76 1/2
On BATAVIA —	
On demand	107 1/2
On HAIPHONG —	
On demand	3 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON —	
On demand	8 1/2 p.m.
On HANKOW —	
On demand	8 1/2 p.m.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$58.30
BAR SILVER, per oz.	\$24 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents pieces	per cent
Chinese	10 "	\$9.00 discount
Chinese	5 "	\$9.50 "
Hongkong	20 "	\$9.80 "
Hongkong	10 "	\$9.18 "

## SIEMSEN & CO.,

Hongkong.

Machinery Dept.

**Felten & Guilleaume**  
**Lahmeyer Werke,**  
**Dynamo Works,**  
**Frankfort o/M.**

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for Direct, Single or Multiphaes current, belt-  
drive, rope-drive or Direct-coupled.

Transformers, Arc Lamps, Meters, Measuring  
Instruments and Switchboards.

Complete Light and Power Installations of every  
size and System undertaken.

Prospectus and Estimates Free.

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### OPUM.

Quotations are:—	June 4th.
Malwa New	\$2,100/2,120 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$2,130/2,140 "
Malwa Older	\$2,150/2,160 "
Malwa V. Old	\$2,170/2,180 "
Peruvian fine quality	\$1,400/1,500 "
Peruvian extra fine	\$2,200 "
Patna New	\$2,035 per chest.
Patna Old	"
Banarases New	\$2,350 "
Banarases Old	"

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business as the use of First Class Printing.

The difference in cost between good and bad  
printing and material is generally nil.

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turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices.

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**HAMBURG.**

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